

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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## WETS FILE CONTEST IN TOWNSHIPS

Libertyville, Lake Villa and  
Vernon Are the Towns  
That Filed

### CALL SUFFRAGE LAW VOID

Attorney Orvis Represents the Three  
Towns in the Case—Illegal Voting is  
the Charges

On the ground that women vote and that such votes should be held illegal, the wets in petitions filed with County Judges Persons are contesting the recent local option election in three townships in Lake county. These are Libertyville, Lake Villa and Vernon.

The principal arguments in the petitions are as follows:

First—Women were allowed to vote and the supreme court has not yet handed down a ruling on woman suffrage.

Second—The original petitions are insufficient because they did not confer jurisdiction to grant licenses.

The three townships went dry by the following majorities:

Libertyville—114 votes, Lake Villa—43 votes, Vernon—11 votes.

Attorney E. V. Orvis represents the three townships and filed the petitions.

"We will show that illegal votes were cast," he said. "We will be able to show also that ballots were exposed, and that in some instances two people voted in one booth at the same time. In at least two or three instances we will be able to show that minor women were allowed to vote. In an equal number of instances we will be prepared to show that people who lived outside the township voted."

"The wets feel that they are entitled to file contests because in each of these instances a majority of men voted wet and the election was carried for the dries by the women. The matter of women suffrage has not yet been decided by the supreme court. This decision may be handed down within a few days or it may go over to the June term. There is no question in my mind but that the law will be declared unconstitutional. To be within our rights however we have to file the contests right away."

"Just what disposition will be made of these petitions by the county court I do not know but I have an idea that a decision will not be rendered until after the supreme court hands down a decision with regard to woman suffrage. If he so desires he may set the hearing for any time after fifteen days. His action in such a case would depend upon the instances of fraud that we were able to show. If we could show sufficient fraudulent voting he would be justified in ordering a recount or in declaring the election lost by the dries."

The dries are not at all worried over the outcome of these contests that have been filed. They declare that the elections were conducted according to law and that the wets will not be able to prove to the contrary. They say they will fight the matter to the last ditch.

If a decision on the contests is not made at this time the towns will go dry in accordance with the vote. Then in case the supreme court declares the woman suffrage law invalid or in case sufficient fraud were shown to change the outcome the townships would once more become wet territory.

Later—Judge Persons has set May 1, as the time for the return of the papers in the contests of the dry victory in Libertyville, Lake Villa and Vernon townships. The cases may not go to trial on that date but the papers must be returned.

### Oil Storage House Burned

Fire, Saturday morning, destroyed a large shed of the Standard Oil company at Grayslake, in which were stored a large quantity of oils and greases.

The shed itself as not of much value, but the stock was worth a couple of hundred dollars. The first endangered the large oil tanks for a time, but the flames were held in check.

Spider a Formidable Foe.  
A half-inch spider has been known to catch and land a two-inch fish.

## HANNAH WELCH HOME WILL BE OPENED MAY 10TH IS PLAN

The Hannah Welch home for working girls of Waukegan is to be dedicated on May 10th. It was thought that it would be possible to have this event take place sometime during the present month but owing to unforeseen difficulties arising the building will not be completed until that time.

Captain Cook of the Volunteers of America announced that plans were being completed for opening of the Hannah Welch home and that unless something now not seen the building would be ready for occupancy by the 12th of next month. At that time the home will be thrown open to twelve working girls and from that time on it is planned to make the home for such girls only, and it is thought that there will be no difficulty in keeping the place full.

According to a statement made by Captain Cook the home when it is entirely completed will have cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. This figure is in advance of the first given out but it is declared that the home will be one of the best of its size in the state. There are other homes as the one in Chicago, which are larger than the Waukegan home will be but it is felt that for a city the size of Waukegan there will be plenty of accommodations for those who seek a home there.

The building was made possible by a bequest of the late Hannah Welch by which the sum of between \$4,000 and \$4,500 was turned over to Captain Cook for the work. Miss Welch had always during her life felt that there should be some such institution in the city and before her death she had planned to carry out some such scheme. The building is a two story affair 32 by 46 feet in dimension. The best material was used in its construction.

## ROCK ISLAND WILL BE DIRECT SHIPMENTS FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

The Post Office Department has taken preliminary measures to establish direct communication between the farmer and the city consumer in the matter of butter, eggs, and other produce, and the post office at Rock Island, Ill., has been selected by Postmaster General Burleson as one of the ten post offices in the United States to inaugurate the work of establishing direct shipments from the producer to the consumer.

The success of the preliminary experiment will depend on the alertness of farmers to adopt the system, and their promptness to send their names and addresses to postmaster at Rock Island, Ill. They should, in every instance, state the kind of produce which they can supply, about May 1, the Rock Island postoffice will issue printed lists of names showing also the kind of produce and quantity of the commodity available, and these lists will then be distributed to patrons of that office, and to patrons of the Davenport and Moline postoffices. The city consumers in these and other cities, will by means of such lists be able to come in touch with farmers who have expressed their willingness to furnish produce. It is hoped those interested will not delay sending in their names.

Shippers should provide suitable containers to guard against breakage and damage of mail matter. If such containers, such as egg cases, etc., are expensive, they can be returned at a nominal cost.

### No Thro Cars From Libertyville

Asked about the report that the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric company is building over the tracks on the line west of the Northwestern between Lake Bluff and North Chicago for the avowed purpose of running passenger cars from Libertyville into Waukegan instead of transferring as is done at Lake Bluff, Supt. Bock of the system said:

"There is absolutely nothing to it; somebody's been having a dream."

"We are merely laying some new ties and keeping up the property there as we are doing elsewhere. That short line, between Lake Bluff and North Chicago has been used right along for freight service and will continue to be used. That is why we are keeping it up. We haul all of our gravel, etc., from Libertyville up that stretch of track, thus getting a shorter haul and keeping the freight cars off the main line between those stations. However, there is no plan under consideration at all which provides for sending passenger cars from Libertyville through to Waukegan. That stretch is a freight track and is to be used for nothing else."

## A. M. RUBIN JOINS ALEX HEIN CO.

Mr. Hein has Secured a 20-  
Year Lease on His Build-  
ings on Genesee Street

### WILL REMODEL BUILDINGS

Messrs. Hein and Rubin Are Making  
Plans to Install Elevators in the  
Near Future

Mr. A. M. Rubin, for the past seven years manager of The Globe Department store, at Waukegan, has associated himself with the progressive retail establishment of Alex Hein Co. Mr. Hein who has secured a twenty-year lease on the entire Griffin and Hope buildings will install a new front in the store now occupied by Gus Beller, the tailor, which improvement will begin soon. This will give the store a frontage of 110 feet, which is by far the largest window space on Genesee street, of any individual store.

Mr. Rubin will manage exclusively all departments in the two south stores, giving them his personal attention at all times and enlarging and installing new departments to conform with the public's wishes and demands. It is his intention to carry in stock dry goods of every description, making all departments as complete as is consistent with modern merchandising. It is Mr. Rubin's ambition to extend the most efficient service possible in these departments which his long experience as a manager has made him competent.

Mr. Rubin will give henceforth his entire time and energy to women's and children's outer garments exclusively as the rapid growth of these lines demands of Mr. Hein that he confine his efforts to the buying and selling of women's wearing apparel.

It is the intention of this firm to install modern elevators in the near future and using the upper floors of the buildings for all lines carried by a department store, and to make this one of the largest trading centers in Waukegan.

Mr. Hein came to Waukegan eleven years ago as manager of a small coat and suit store. He at that time realized what a wonderful future presented itself to operate on a larger scale that which he has made his life's work. And to further realize his ambition and desires he opened up for himself in the Hope building which was the foundation of his great success, taking from time to time additional space as his fast growing demand. By adding the Beller store this firm will have the largest exclusive ready-to-wear store in northern Illinois.

### Bad Fire at Lake Villa

About 10:30 Thursday evening, our citizens were raised from slumber by the cry of fire which had started in the upper part of the large Lake Villa hotel in some mysterious manner. It quickly spread until all the buildings, of which there were several connected by porches, were ablaze and very little was saved, the entire buildings and contents burning to the ground in about three hours or less. The ice-house was also consumed, but all other buildings were saved. The hotel was the property of the E. J. Lehmann estate and was one of the finest of its kind in the county and we feel it to be a loss to the community as well as to the owners. No plans have been disclosed as to the purpose of the owners as to rebuilding.—Lake Villa Correspondent.

### Skilful Gold Beating.

The gold beaters of Berlin, at the Paris exposition, showed gold leaves so thin that it would require 282,000 to produce the thickness of a single inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes as to be impenetrable by the strongest electric light; if these leaves were bound in book form it would take 15,000 to fill the space of ten common book leaves.

### Product Requires Work of Many.

Two thousand nine hundred silkworms are required to produce one pound of silk, but it takes 27,000 spiders to produce one pound of web.

## RESULTS OF ELECTION IN NEARBY TOWNS

Waukegan went wet by 90 votes. Total dry votes 10, total wet 100; men 71 wet, 8 dry; women 29 wet, 2 dry, the dry did not show any special interest in the matter. They had seen the town vote wet in the township election and, it is said, they did not wish to see the village turned dry if the township remains wet. So they did not turnout to vote and the wets had an easy victory.

At Grayslake, in A von township, the saloon question was not on the village ballot, but two tickets for trustees were in the field, one from the anti-saloon ticket. The result was that a determined fight ensued all day in the dry-wet contest, or that was what it amounted to even though the question was not on the ballot.

The wet snowed the dries under by this vote:

Citizens Ticket—

D. G. White, 225 (unopposed).

Trustees—

Clint F. Washburn, 221.

E. J. Druce, 223.

A. E. Rich, 229.

Anti-saloon Ticket—

Wm. H. Smith, 126.

H. H. Perry,

L. H. Coulson, 115.

In all 196 men and 157 women voted.

Deerfield went dry by 36 votes. Total dry 159. Total wet 123; men 75 wet, 73 dry; women 48 wet, 85 dry.

In the case where the township outside the village is now wet and the village is dry, it will not be possible for the saloonkeepers to move their places outside the village in the township and continue business. Under the law, to operate in a town outside of a corporation, the saloonist must present a petition signed by a majority of the voters of the town before the supervisors have a right to grant the petition for a license. This could not be done because the majority of voters of the town live in Deerfield village—the township is the smallest in the county.

In the village of Richmond the fight was as keen as anywhere in the state. At the election of April 7 the wets won the township by a majority of only 1 vote, thus it is easily seen that every vote counted in the final thrashing of the wet and dry question in the village Tuesday. Both sides worked with a will and when the votes were counted it was found that the wets had carried by a majority of 31.

## THOS. E. GRAHAM SURPRISES HIS MANY FRIENDS

Representative Thomas E. Graham of the Eighth senatorial district was married Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the St. Mary's church at Fox Lake. The ceremony in which the Democratic leader took for his wife Miss Catherine Walsh of Long Lake was officiated over by Father Lynch of Antioch who has charge of the Fox Lake parish also.

The news of the wedding was a great surprise to all of Mr. Graham's many friends. They had expected that he would become a benedict some time but they hardly expected it at the present time, he declared that he would get married sometime but that when he did there would be very few of his friends to know about it, this proved to be the case. Only the close personal friends of the couple were there at the time the services were performed and immediately afterwards the two left on their honeymoon trip.

The bride is quite well known in this village having resided at the C. R. Thorn home for a considerable length of time, and making many friends among the residents of the village during her stay.

The couple will travel through the east, probably visit the nation's capital before returning home. The first of June will see them at their home at Long Lake. The best wishes of a large following of friends and relatives go after the couple as they speed on their honeymoon and the friends of the groom are impatient to have him return that they bring him to account for the manner in which he succeeded in eluding their watchfulness and got married with their being aware of the fact.

### Dickens' Fad for Jewelry.

The eccentricities of Dickens included an exceeding fondness for gaudy jewelry, of which he wore a great quantity. Not only were his fingers covered with a considerable number of rings brilliantly set, but his person was adorned with all kinds of flashy gems. He especially delighted in his two watches, one in each lower pocket of his waistcoat, across which stretched a huge chain.—The Sunday Magazine.

## WETS WIN ANTIOCH ELECTION

Stubborn Fight by Wets and  
Drys Results in Victory of  
73 For Wets

### A DAY OF MUCH ANXIETY

Wets Win Entire Village Ticket, But  
Drys Put up Stubborn Fight  
All Day

Well, election day has at last come and gone, the working, guessing and figuring are at last all over, and the result a surprise to the wets as well as the dries. Every since the election of April 7, all attention has been turned to the election of April 21, on which day would be the final try out between the two factions. Every string was pulled by both sides, every vote possible, probable or otherwise, was counted up by each side, and the wise acres of the political arena could see nothing but a neck to neck race, with the winner, which ever side it might be, pulling out with a majority of perhaps a dozen votes, the most reckless set the number at fifteen. All the residents of the village, who by reason of outside employment or other matters were away from the village were notified of the closeness of the race and requested to return to vote, as both sides felt that every vote was an absolute necessity to carry them on to a victory.

Activities began Tuesday morning as soon as the polls opened and did not cease until the closing hour. The women showed their spirit in the fight and even surpassed the men in enthusiasm. Women represented each side of the cause, those on one side vying with those on the other in bringing in voters. Autos were pressed into service and in a systematic manner the entire territory was covered.

The dries had relied upon the women's vote to give them a majority, while the wets held the opinion that the masculine majority would offset the feminine vote by a small margin.

However, when the votes were counted it was found that the wets had won out by a veritable landslide, the majority being 73 in favor of their side. The women's vote totaled a majority of only five for the dries, of the 199 women voting, 97 being on the wet side. The small majority for the dries was completely snowed under with the majority of 78 which the wets piled up with the masculine vote.

There was also a fight on for each of the offices of the village with the exception of police magistrate, the dries having filed a full ticket by petition. The entire ticket of the People's party, or in other words, the ticket of the wets, was elected. B. H. Overton defeated Geo. Webb for village clerk by a majority of 50. For trustees, J. B. Burnett defeated E. B. Williams by 53, Elmer Brook defeated B. F. Naber by 63, G. D. Thayer defeated George Bartlett by 51, and J. R. Cribb defeated W. F. Ziegler for the office of village treasurer by 42.

The total vote cast was 413, of this number 7 men and 1 woman did not vote on the anti-saloon question. The complete table is given below:

PEOPLE'S PARTY			
	Men	Woman	Total
Village Clerk			
B. H. Overton	133	96	229
Trustees			
J. B. Burnett	134	96	230
Elmer Brook	137	97	234
Gideon Thayer	131	94	225
Treasurer			
J. R. Cribb	129	94	223
Police Magistrate			
W. H. Osmond	136		136
ANTI-SALOON PARTY			
Village Clerk			
Geo. E. Webb	78	101	179
Trustees			
E. B. Williams	76	101	177
B. F. Naber	79	102	181
Geo. B. Bartlett	73	101	174
Treasurer			
W. F. Ziegler	83	98	181
WET AND DRY			
Vote Yes	64	102	166
Vote No	142	97	239

Shining Examples.  
The brightness of many a young man consists largely of waistcoats and neckties.

## MAD DOG RUNS AMUCK IN BRISTOL

The town of Bristol was in the throes of a mad dog scare and on Friday the nine year old daughter of Ole Nelson, one of the best known farmers of the town, was taken to the Pasteur Institute in Chicago for treatment to guard against possible development of hydrophobia. The little girl was bitten by a tramp dog which ran the length of the town before it was killed. When the dog was killed its head was sent to Madison and an examination showed that the dog was suffering from rabies.

The little Nelson girl and her brother, seven years of age, had gone out hunting for eggs. One of the nests was under a bridge in the barn lot and when the little girl went under the bridge she found the dog there, the dog attacked her, he bit her in the face tearing a hole in each of her cheeks and lacerating her nose. The cries of the little girl attracted the attention of her little brother who was a short distance away and he went to her aid fighting the dog away from her. The little fellow kicked the dog in the face and the dog appeared to be so frightened that he ran away without biting the boy. Farmers took up the chase after the dog and finally managed to kill him.

Before the dog was killed it is claimed that he bit a number of other dogs in the neighborhood. Some of these dogs were killed and others have been tied up pending developments. It is claimed that the dog was seen on at least a dozen farms in the town before the little Nelson child was bitten and it is feared that many dogs were attacked by it. Six dogs have been killed. On the farm of Frank R. Shuart a member of the county board, two dogs were bitten by the mad dog.

## SEARCH STILL CONTINUES FOR MRS. HEMMEN

Weary and footsore a party of fully two score searchers returned to Waukegan Sunday afternoon after another fruitless hunt for the body of Mrs. John Hemmen who disappeared so mysteriously nearly five weeks ago. The search was conducted systematically and there no longer seems a possible chance that the body of the missing woman is hidden on the flats north of the city. That she is either in Big Dead river or in Lake Michigan is the prevailing belief of those who have engaged in the search. The former theory is the most generally accepted.

Geo. Bull, a teamster, who furnished the searchers with the most positive clew immediately after the disappearance was made known, has amplified his first statements and it is his latest account which causes the police to believe Mrs. Hemmen's body will be found in the Dead river.

George Bull tells police of following woman now believed to be Mrs. Hemmen all the way to Dead river, where he saw her pace up and down the river bank. Footprints of a woman on the bank bear out this story.

Bands of searchers led by John Hemmen, scour every inch of the flats, making it practically impossible for the body of the missing woman to be hidden any place there.

Efforts was made by Assistant Chief Tyrrell and assistants to locate body of missing woman in river by means of grappling irons and pike pole, but without success.

Suggestions made and received with much favor that fifty pounds of dynamite recently unearthed north of there be exploded in river to see if it will bring body to the surface.

Search abandoned to first clear day when another attempt will be made to locate the body.

### Mexican Crais Pictures

With the Atlantic and Pacific fleets gathering in Mexican waters by order of the president to show the Huerta outfit that Uncle Sam means business, our page of late pictures of scenes at Tampico, marines under way and battleships steaming south, is mighty timely and will be interesting to you. You will find this feature on another page of the News. Look it up and get a pictorial insight into this vital question of our preparations for the Mexican trouble.

### Discipline.

In the old days the wives of naval officers accompanied them on cruises. This privilege was suddenly withdrawn, and a certain Captain F. had his wife and daughter on board his ship at Nica when the order to send them ashore reached him. He sent the following reply to the navy department: "Received order. Communicated same to Mrs. F. She refuses to go. What do?"



## WILSON'S MESSAGE ASKS ARMED FORCE; HUERTA REAL FOE

President Tells Congress  
There Is No Thought of  
Self-Gain in Move.

### DEMANDS FREE HAND

Calls Attention to Repeated  
Affronts Against American  
Dignity by Dictator.

### U. S. TARGET FOR INSULTS

Nation's Chief Executive Says Policy  
of Administration Is Not to Wage  
Hostilities on Nation, But to  
Enforce Justice and If  
Possible, Create Per-  
manent Democracy.

Washington, April 21.—Asking approval to use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent that may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, President Wilson personally appealed to a joint session of congress for permission to compel proper recognition of the supremacy of the stars and stripes.

Text of President's Message.  
President Wilson in his message to congress, said:

"Gentlemen of the congress: It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City, which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it. On the 9th of April, a paymaster of the United States steamship Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boats' crew to take off certain supplies needed by this ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by a force of men of the army of General Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor the men were in the boat when the arrest took place and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow, and at her stern, the flag of the United States.

Men Are Later Released.  
"The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders; and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest, orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men. The release was followed by apologies from the commander and later by an expression of regret by General Huerta himself. General Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge and that our sailors had no right to land there.

"Our naval commander at that port had not been notified of any such prohibition; and even if they had been the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet.

Demande Salute of U. S. Flag.  
"Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

"The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two men of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but had it stood by itself it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer.

"Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of General Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

U. S. Orderly Was Arrested.  
"A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the United States ship Minnesota, was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown into jail.

"An official dispatch from this government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the telegraphic services until peremptorily demanded by our charge d'affaires in person.

"So far as I can learn, such wrongs

and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment.

U. S. Singled Out for Insult.  
"Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which, it is possible, it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with impunity, for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of General Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional president of the republic of Mexico.

"The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and the representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise.

"I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo, and the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

"Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now propose to pursue.

"This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution it has no government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control. If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

Hopes War Is Not in Question.  
"But I earnestly hope that war is not in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done, or refrained from doing, has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave implications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly and wisely.

"No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our government without recourse to the congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as president; but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with the senate and house.

Use Arms as Necessary.  
"I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the dignity of the United States even amidst the unhappy conditions now obtaining in Mexico.

"There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind. "WOODROW WILSON."

Senate Blocks War Plan.  
Washington, April 21.—After the house of representatives had adopted by a vote of 337 to 37 a resolution specifically authorizing President Wilson to use the armed forces of the nation to compel President Huerta of Mexico to respect the United States the senate foreign relations committee agreed at midnight to report the resolution, but with the preamble amended to read "In view of the situation presented by the president" and eliminating individual reference to Huerta throughout the measure.

The senate itself discussed the house resolution from 12:10 o'clock to 12:28 o'clock and then adjourned until noon. The objection to the house resolution in the senate was that it singled out Huerta.

U. S. Blockade Is On.  
Vera Cruz, April 21.—Official advices have been received from Huerta to the effect that Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy and Consul General Shanklin will arrive here soon on their way to Washington. General Huerta asks that they be given careful and complete protection so long as they are on Mexican soil.

Order Ships Out of Harbor  
Commander Charles F. Hughes, chief of staff of the United States Atlantic fleet, called on Gen. Gustavo

## NAVAL FORCE SENT AGAINST MEXICO

At Vera Cruz—Two battleships, 1,820 men, 120 marines; Prairie, 260 men, 600 marines.

At Tampico—Two battleships, 1,850 men, 600 marines; Des Moines, 240 men; Chester, 300 men; 200 marines; Dolphin, 180 men; San Francisco, 400 men; Solace (hospital ship), 950 marines.

Total at Tampico and Vera Cruz, 5,020 men, 2,270 marines.

Admiral Badger's fleet, now in Mexican waters—Eight battleships, 7,280 men, 500 marines; Tacoma, 240 men; Nashville, 180 men. Total with Admiral Badger, 7,700 men, 500 marines.

En route from Pensacola to Tampico—Birmingham, 300 men; Dixie (repair ship), 14 destroyers, 1,150 men. Dixie will carry two hydroaeroplanes with spare motors and pontoons.

Mississippi, at Pensacola, awaiting orders, will carry six hydroaeroplanes, spare motors, pontoons and 500 marines. One section (two hydroaeroplanes) is manned by three officers and two men each.

Summary of forces in Gulf of Mexico—Sailors, 14,170; marines, 2,370; officers, 700. Total, 17,240.

Latest arrivals in Mexican waters—South Dakota and Jupiter, 860 marines; Cleveland, 350 men; Chattanooga, 350 men; Maryland, 900 men, 60 marines. Total, 1,600 men, 920 marines.

Total on west coast and en route, 3,530 men, 980 marines, 140 officers. Torpedo flotilla at San Diego, Cal.—Five destroyers, 250 men and 15 officers.

Grand total, 19,550 men, 4,270 marines, 855 officers.

Maas, commander of the federal troops at Vera Cruz, and on the commander of the port, and instructed them to order all American merchant vessels out of the harbor. Commander Hughes then went on board the Spanish and the British warships anchored off this port and informed their commanders of his action. William A. Canada, the American consul here, is making arrangements to have the foreigners in the city taken on board the merchant vessels, should necessity arise.

Admiral Fletcher has been notified that cargoes of war munitions expected from Europe must not be allowed to reach the Mexican government.

Part of Fleet to Vera Cruz.  
Washington, April 21.—The first sign of active operations against Mexico was an order rushed to Admiral Fletcher and Admiral Mayo that American commercial vessels should vacate the harbors of Tampico and Vera Cruz.

The next step if a bombardment should be ordered will be the notification of the Americans and all foreigners at Vera Cruz to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

That the main point of attack against Huerta will be Vera Cruz is indicated by the significant order flashed to Rear Admiral Badger to deflect three of his battleships to Vera Cruz instead of sending them to Tampico.

Aviators Ready for War.  
Pensacola, Fla., April 21.—The cruiser Birmingham, accredited as the most fleet vessel of her class and parent ship of torpedo flotilla, steamed alongside of the battleship Mississippi to load four aeroplanes which will probably for the first time be actually used as war adjuncts.

Fifth Brigade to Vera Cruz.  
Galveston, Tex., April 21.—Fifth brigade under command of Col. Daniel Cornman has been ordered to embark for Vera Cruz. The entire Second division of the United States army, numbering 13,000 men, began a hurried movement back to Galveston and Texas City following the receipt of orders from Washington.

U. S. Can Use Panama Canal.  
Panama, April 21.—In response to an inquiry from the secretary of the navy, Governor Goethals stated that in case of extreme necessity he could pass a battleship fleet through the canal for service in the Pacific. He said, if necessary, he could speed up the work on the Cucharacho slide so as to get the necessary 45-foot channel.

Arkansas Nearing Tampico.  
On board the U. S. Battleship Arkansas, at sea, by wireless, via Key West, Fla., April 21.—The Arkansas is pushing toward Tampico at full speed and Admiral Badger now hopes to reach that port Wednesday, about twelve hours earlier than at first expected.

Major General Leonard Wood, retiring chief of staff, was selected to be general in command of the army of the United States should it be sent on to Mexico.

Plans of the war department for invasion of Mexico, should this become necessary, as mapped out by the army war college, call for the launching at once of several hundred thousand men from a point on the Rio Grande.

Will Have Army of 359,000 Men.  
It is planned to have a force of approximately 359,000 men in the invading army from the border. These would consist of 200,000 or more volunteers, which would be called for immediately after congress has authorized the army and the navy to proceed; 11,000 of the national militia and about 42,000 of the regular army, including the coast artillery.

## VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN AND BRIDE



Among the spring weddings in the official set at Washington, that of Miss Anna Portner and Congressman Henry D. Flood of Virginia, will take high rank owing to the prominence of the contracting parties. The marriage ceremony will take place on Saturday afternoon, April 18, and will be followed by a reception at the Highlands, the fashionable apartment house where Miss Portner now resides.

## TRIES TO KILL MAYOR ACCUSE WANAMAKERS

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL ESCAPES  
ASSASSIN'S BULLET.

Frank L. Polk Seriously Wounded by  
Man Who Sought to Kill New  
York Executive.

New York, April 21.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel narrowly escaped being assassinated here Saturday when he was about to enter an automobile in front of the city hall.

One shot was fired at the mayor by a man who had apparently been waiting upon the sidewalk.

The bullet missed the city executive and struck Corporation Counsel Frank Lyon Polk in the jaw, inflicting a bad wound.

The assailant was immediately arrested.

Accompanied by Mr. Polk and Arthur H. Woods, the newly appointed police commissioner, Mr. Mitchel was just entering the automobile to go to his lunch when the shot was fired.

Polk's wound was examined at the hospital and the doctors said there was no danger. Three teeth in the lower jaw were shattered by the slug of lead, which lodged in the jaw. It is probable that the bullet will be removed in a short time.

Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods helped carry Mr. Polk into the basement.

New York, April 21.—Michael P. Mahoney, the madman who fired a shot at Mayor Mitchel and wounded Frank L. Polk, was arraigned on Saturday before Magistrate Max Simms in the Tombs police court. He was held in \$25,000 bail on a charge of deliberately attempting to murder the mayor after an examination which followed the entering for him by the magistrate of a plea of not guilty.

## THREE DROWN; SIX SAVED

Cadets Lose Lives When Shell Col-  
lapses on Lake Nagawicka,  
in Wisconsin.

Delafield, Wis., April 21.—Three cadets, members of the St. John's Military academy crew, were drowned, but six were rescued after a violent squall capsized their shell on Lake Nagawicka on Saturday. The dead: I. W. Kelly, St. Louis; Donald Mogg, Hinsdale, Ill.; Fred Sprule, Farmington, Minn. The accident was seen from the cottage of Walter Rugee on the shore of the lake. Mr. Rugee and two others immediately went to the assistance of the boys and rescued six, who were clinging to the side of the shell. The three others had disappeared in the water.

Shot in Hunting Accident.  
Bloomington, Ill., April 21.—Endeavoring to shoot ducks with a revolver, Alfred Powell, a youth of Watseka, was shot in the abdomen when the weapon was accidentally discharged. His condition is critical.

Finde Nurse Work Drudgery.  
Boston, April 21.—Miss Helen Cudahy, who sought to learn nursing, has decided not to stay. "I thought training meant taking care of patients. I find it is three-fourths housework and drudgery."

## CLASH WITH TROOPS

COLORADO COAL STRIKERS AND  
MILITIA IN FIERCE BATTLE  
NEAR LUDLOW.

## THIRTEEN MEN ARE KILLED

Two Score of Miners Wounded—Dead  
Include Eleven Strikers, One  
Soldier and One Non-  
Combatant.

Denver, Colo., April 22.—Thirteen men are dead, more than two score have been wounded and pandemonium reigns at Ludlow, as the result of a 14-hour battle waged between soldiers and striking miners.

Firing ceased at ten o'clock, except for desultory shooting. At that hour the militia had surrounded a great body of miners in an arroyo near Sayings canyon.

Strikers are rushing from Trinidad, Walsenburg and other neighboring camps to aid their fellows, and it is predicted that the fiercest labor battle in the history of the state will be begun. Additional militiamen also are being hurried to the scene. The dead include one soldier, 11 strikers and one non-combatant.

The big tent colony was destroyed completely by fire. The hundreds of women and children are being cared for by frantic citizens. Gen. Louis Tikas, strike leader, is among the dead.

Private A. Martin of Company A, First regiment, Denver, was killed and Private Louis Purcell of Company A, Second regiment of Colorado Spring, was shot through the breast and will die. Another soldier was shot through the shoulder.

All telephone wires are down and telegraphic service is limited to one railroad wire. A report from the military camp at Ludlow says that 40 strikers are wounded.

At union headquarters it was declared that no reports of casualties among the strikers had been received.

The military force totals about one hundred and fully four hundred armed strikers are in the hills. An effort to send recruits from Trinidad was delayed by the refusal of the train crew to take out the train. Master Mechanic Roach and Dispatcher Willis finally manned the engine and Superintendent Abrams took charge of the train.

Strikers in the hills above Cedar Hill also are said to be exchanging shots with a detachment of troops under Lieut. Lawrence, in trenches farther in the canyon.

The town in without fire fighting apparatus and when the volunteer bucket brigade appeared on the scene the building was a mass of flames.

## EIGHT DIE IN GAS EXPLOSION

Acetylene Plant of the Macoun Hotel  
in Canada Blows Up and Sets  
Fire to Hostelry.

Macoun, Sask., April 22.—A frightful explosion of an acetylene gas plant in the cellar of the Macoun hotel on Monday resulted in the loss of eight lives. Ten persons were injured.

On the instant the explosion occurred the main part of the hotel lifted like a balloon and settled down in a confused mass. Within twenty minutes a second explosion occurred and the mass of wreckage was in flames, preventing further rescue work and as far as known two women and six men were burned alive. The dead are: Mrs. C. Hochhaus and daughter, Emma; James Burger, grain buyer; Cliff Vander, carpenter; F. Schmidt, bartender; Walter Clark, telephone lineman from Estevan; Thomas Drake of Moose Jaw. Dangerously injured; Stella Peterson, cook, probably fatally burned, Winnipeg.

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## PEORIA HAS \$400,000 FIRE

Flames Destroy Three Blocks of Build-  
ings Owned by Nelson Morris  
Co.—3,000 Cattle Die.

Peoria, Ill., April 22.—Fire swept over three blocks destroying the cattle feeding barns and a block of baled hay belonging to the Nelson Morris company on Monday. Six thousand cattle were housed in the sheds and it is estimated that 3,000 of them burned. The others were turned loose and many with hides scorched raced through the streets in the stock yards district. One bunch of 60 plunged into the Illinois river and swam to the opposite shore. The fire burned for nearly three hours and nearly every fire fighting piece of apparatus in the city was sent to the scene. The loss is estimated at \$400,000.

Uphold Kansas Insurance Law.  
Washington, April 22.—The Supreme court held that fire insurance is a matter of public business and may be regulated by legislatures. A law of Kansas to limit and regulate charges was declared constitutional.

High Court Upholds \$42,000 Fine.  
Washington, April 22.—A fine of \$42,000 imposed on the Hocking Valley road for extending credit to the Sunday Creek Coal company in violation of the interstate commerce act was upheld by the Supreme court.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Buffalo, N. Y., April 17.—The sailing of three freighters, the Harry Yates, St. Clair and Lake Port, all bound light for Duluth, marked the opening of the navigation season on Lake Erie. A volley of salutes from harbor craft speeded the steamers on their way. The Welland canal will be in operation within a week. Marine insurance went into effect at midnight.

Fort De France, Martinique, April 18.—An earthquake occurred here at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. There was no serious damage.

Washington, April 21.—Members of the house of representatives decided on Saturday to present a wedding gift to Miss Eleanor Wilson, who is to become the second White House bride of the present administration when she is married to Secretary McAdoo on May 7.

Arrest Dead Senator's Son.  
New York, April 21.—Harry J. Wilbert, twenty-four years old, who said he was the son of a deceased Pennsylvania senator, was arrested on a charge of burglary for extradition to Pittsburgh.

Bowers-Taft Family Union.  
Washington, April 21.—Announcement of the engagement of Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Lloyd W. Bowers, to Robert Taft, the eldest son of former President Taft, was made here.

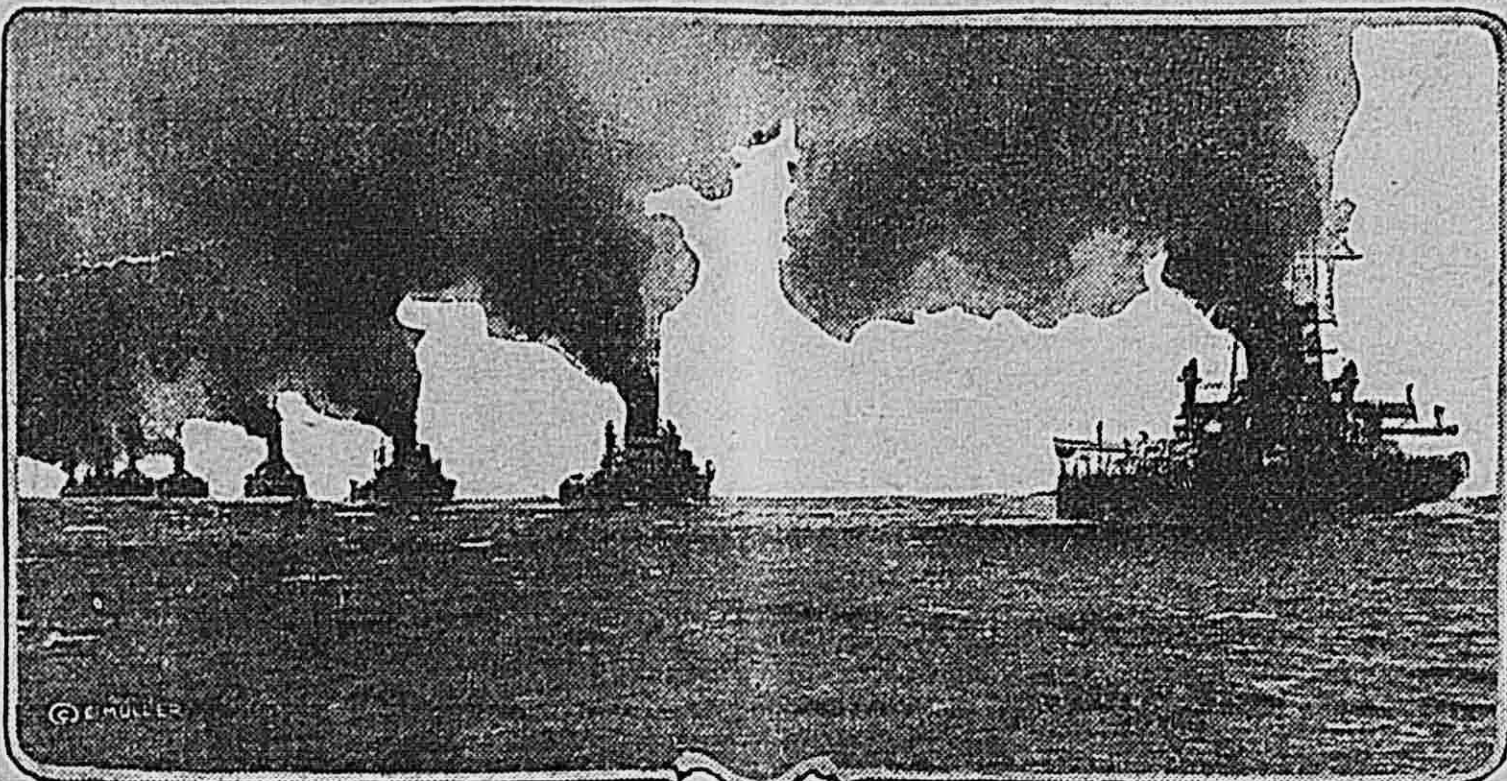


### ADMIRAL BADGER AND HIS FLAGSHIP



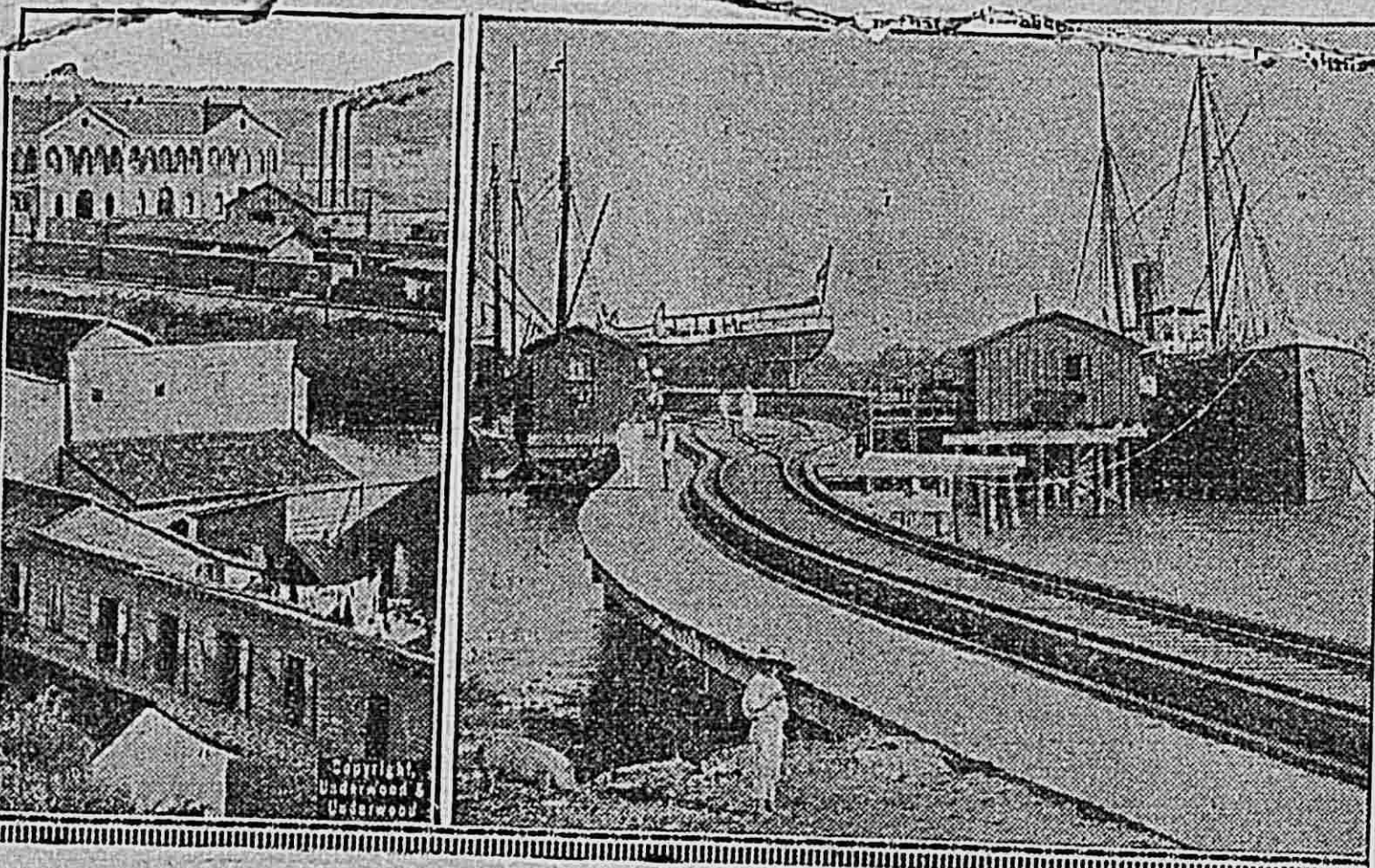
Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet, ordered to Tampico to enforce the president's demand of a salute to the flag by Huerta forces there. The battleship Arkansas is the admiral's flagship.

### ATLANTIC FLEET ON THE WAY TO TAMPICO



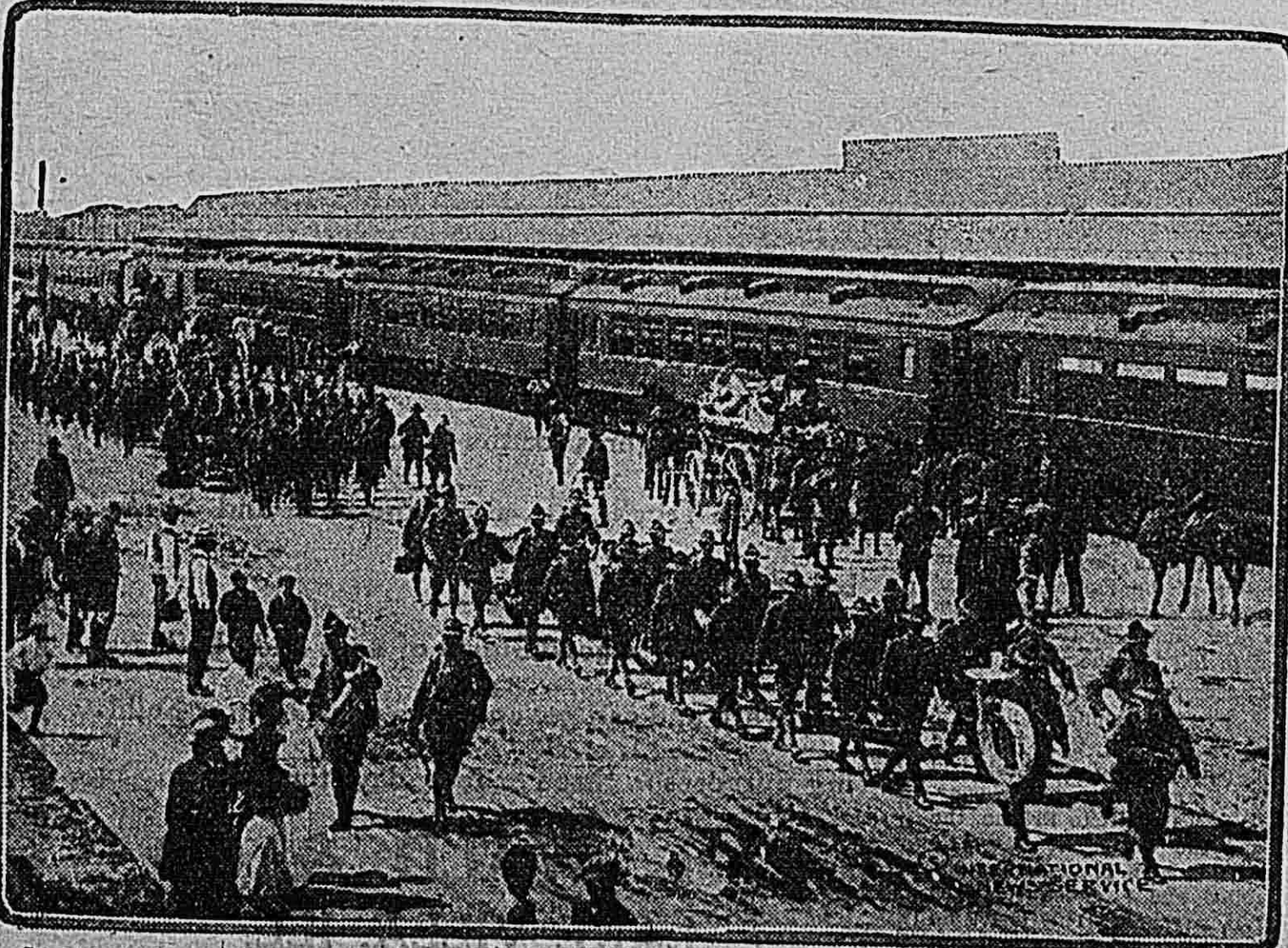
Here are some of the mighty battleships of the Atlantic fleet steaming at full speed for Tampico. Rear Admiral Badger, the commander, has orders to bombard that port, seize it or take any other measures which he may deem necessary.

### TAMPICO CUSTOM HOUSE AND DOCKS



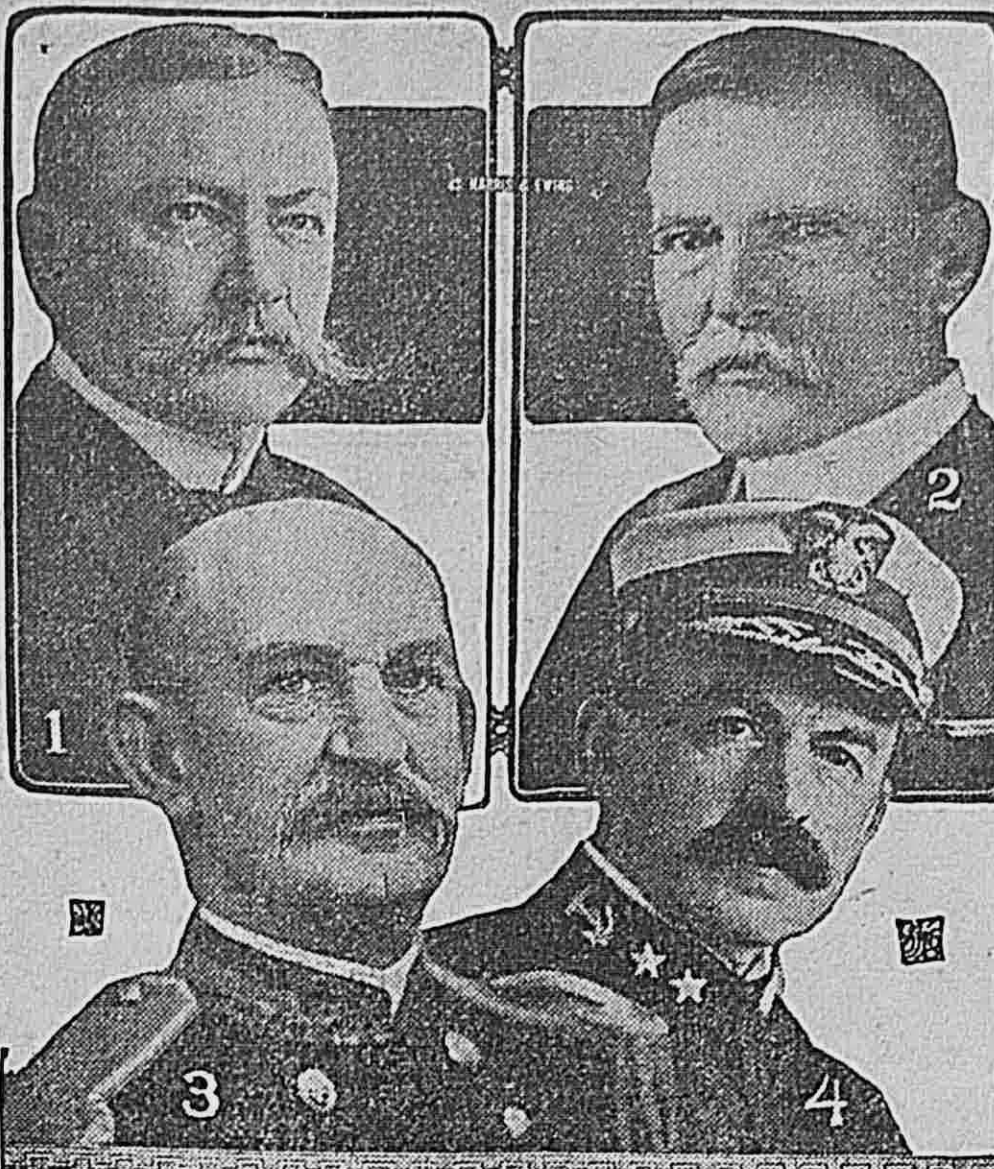
View of the custom house at Tampico, and of the docks. Rear Admiral Badger was given orders to seize this custom house if he thought it advisable. It is the shipping point for most of the Mexican oil.

### AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT THE BORDER



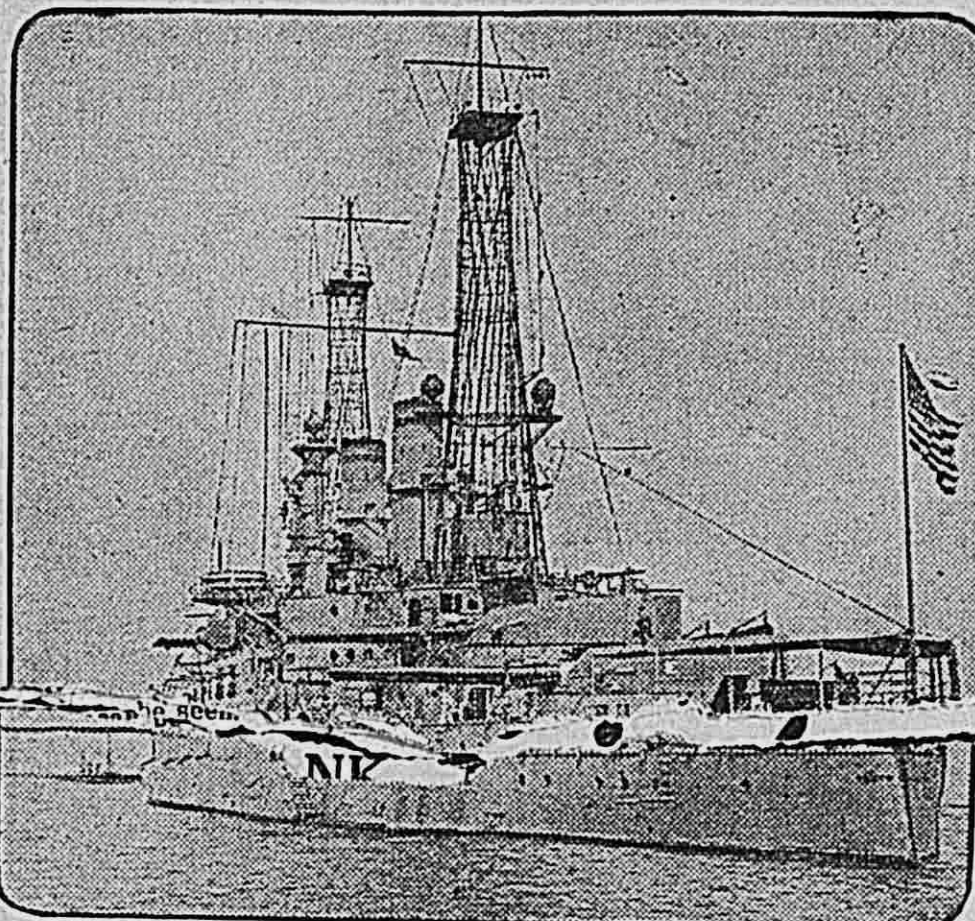
In case it should be necessary to establish a blockade along the Mexican border, the troops in that part of the country were hurried to the line. A regiment is here seen detraining near Laredo, Tex.

### COMMANDERS IN MEXICAN WATERS



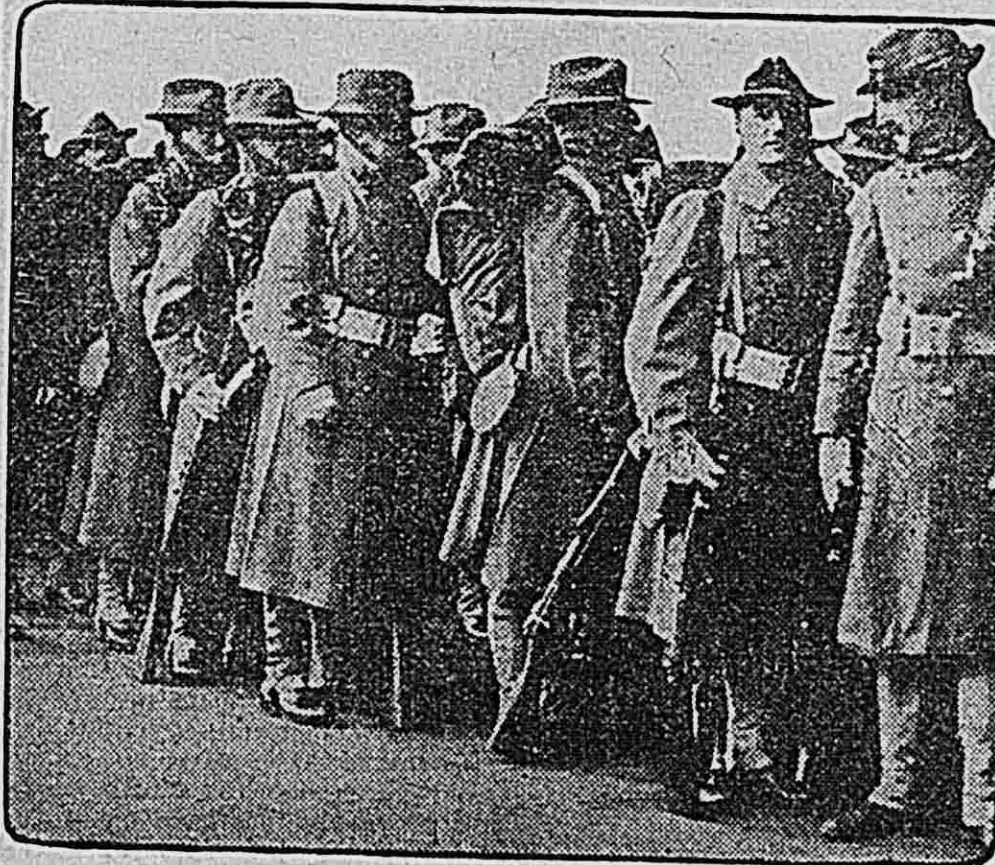
1, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet; 2, Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet; 3, Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commanding the fourth division, at Tampico; 4, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the first division, at Vera Cruz.

### UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP SOUTH CAROLINA



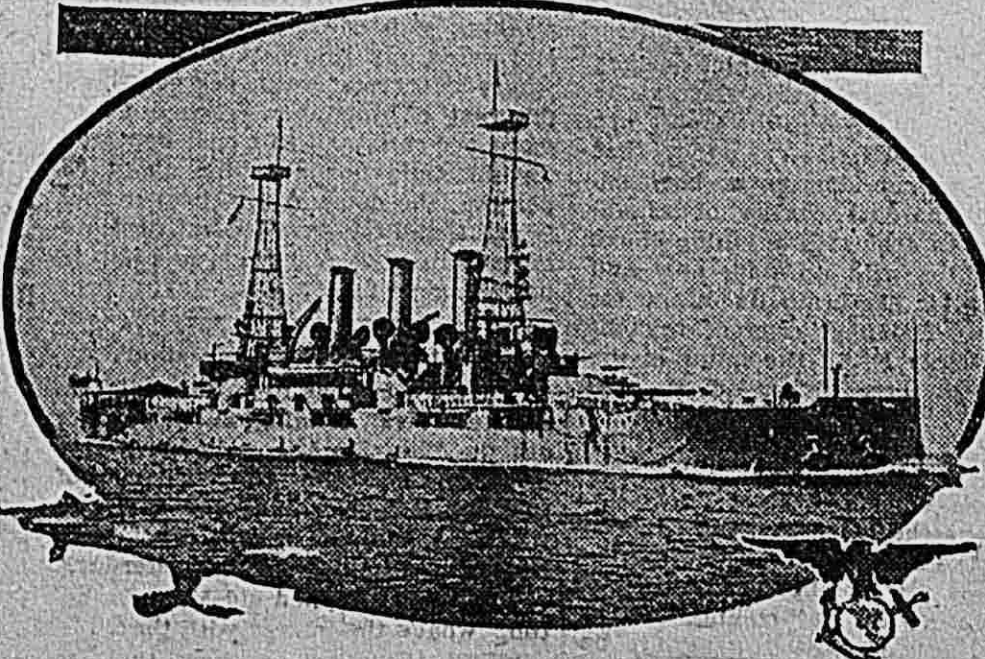
Among the 16,000-ton battleships in Admiral Badger's Atlantic fleet is the South Carolina. Her armament comprises 34 guns.

### MARINES START FOR THE FRONT



United States marines starting from the Portsmouth navy yard to go aboard the vessels of the Atlantic fleet and hurry to Mexican ports.

### ONE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS AT TAMPICO



The United States battleship Connecticut, one of the fighting vessels now at Tampico, is of 10,000 tons displacement and carries 46 guns in her various batteries.

### Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



*Brent Wood*  
**FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS**  
If you feel "out of sorts," "run down," "got the blues," suffer from indigestion, headache, nervousness, dizziness, weakness, etc., get a box of **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** today. They will cure you. Write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and wonderful cures effected by **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY** No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for your own ailment. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up circulars. No obligation. The LITTLE LIVER PILLS, HARTFORD, CONN. Write to: **W. D. HARTFORD, HARTFORD, CONN.** We want to prove that we will cure you.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Lotion for itching scalp. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. 60c and \$1.00 per bottle.

**Texas Lands** We cover the entire state. Our prices can't be beat. Write us for full particulars. Little Williams Realty Co., Dallas, Tex.

**Pettit's FOR SORE EYES WEAK EYES**

**COULDN'T STAND FOR DEFEAT**

According to London Newspaper, Colored Opponent of Irishman Had Little Chance.

A brawny son of Erin was acting as time keeper in a rough-and-ready fight between his mate and a negro in South America. In the course of the fight a well-planted blow sent the Irishman earthwards.

"One!" cried the time keeper, in a tense voice, watch in hand.

"Two!" he murmured hoarsely. "Pat, ye fool, git up! There's only eight seconds left!"

The inert mass never moved.

"Three!" shouted the time keeper desperately. "Think of yer old mother, Pat! What's it she'd be saying to ye, 'Bate the nigger!'"

Slowly he called up to eight, bucking up his mate with patriotic ejaculations between each long second. When eight had been called Pat slowly staggered to his feet, and by a mighty lunge succeeded in knocking down his black opponent.

Desperately fearing lest he should revive in time, the time keeper set off at top speed:

"One, two, three, four, five, five's ten! Ye're out, ye black villain!"

London "Tid-Bits."

The Same Thing.

Secretary Garrison, apropos of his bill for creating six vice-admirals, said at a luncheon in Washington:

"This bill will make things better from a diplomatic standpoint, though the actual working of the navy will remain the same. Yes, the navy itself will be like Brown."

"Brown, idle through slack times, started to tramp to Buffalo by way of the Erie canal to look for a job."

"He met on his way a good many canal boats coming up and down, and finally stopping a canal boat captain, he offered to work his passage."

"The captain took him on and set him to leading the horses along the towpath."

"He led the horses for two days, thinking hard. On the third day he had thought it all out, and he resigned."

"By the powers," he said, "I might as well walk as work my passage."

Striking school teachers in London have won their strike for a minimum salary of \$500 a year.

### Smiles

Usually show up with Post Toasties.

And why not, when the famous "toastie" flavor begins operations!

There's a deal of skill required in cooking and toasting these thin bits of corn so that every one of the millions of crinkly flakes has the delicious Toasties taste that invites one to call for more.

Post Toasties come in sealed packages—fresh, crisp and appetizing—

Ready to eat with cream or good milk, and a sprinkling of sugar if you like.

**Post Toasties**

—sold by Grocers.

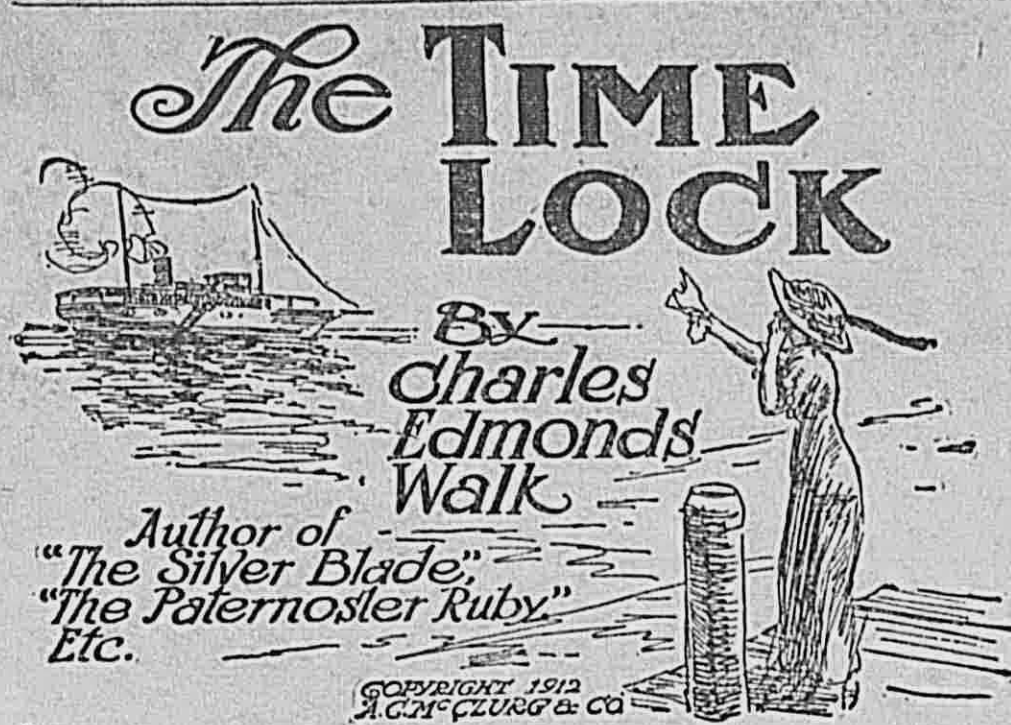












## SYNOPSIS.

Rudolph Van Vechten, a young man of leisure, is astonished to see a man enter No. 1313, a house across the street from the Powhatan club, long unoccupied and spoken of as the House of Mystery. Several persons at regular intervals enter No. 1313. Van Vechten expresses concern to his friend, Tom Phinney, regarding the whereabouts of his cousin and fiancée, Paige Carew. A fashionably attired woman is seen to enter the House of Mystery. A man is forcibly ejected from the house. Van Vechten and Tom follow the man and find him dead in the street. Van Vechten is attracted by the face of a girl in the crowd of onlookers surrounding the body. Later he discovers the girl lying at him with a look of scorn from the windows of the mysterious house. Detective Flint calls on Van Vechten to get his version of the tragedy. Tom Phinney goes alone on a yachting trip. He recognizes among some persons in a passing motor boat two men whom he had seen enter the House of Mystery. He sees one of them, a Mr. Callahan, on shore later and follows him. Tom is seized, blindfolded and taken to a house. He hears a girl named Jessie, evidently the daughter of the man in authority, question his captors. A sweet-voiced girl later protests against the roughness of his captors. Van Vechten calls on his uncle, Theodore Van Vechten, big man in Wall street and known as the "Man of Iron." In search of information regarding the whereabouts of Paige Carew, Detective Flint shows Van Vechten a gold mesh purse found in the House of Mystery. Van recognizes it as belonging to Paige Carew. The sweet-voiced girl helps Tom Phinney escape, but refuses to disclose her identity. Tom declares he will meet her again.

## BOOK II.

## CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Do not become unnecessarily alarmed, Mr. Van Vechten, but it is possible—barely possible, understand—that we have run upon a kidnapping plot."

Van Vechten groaned and sank limply back, staring a horror he could not voice.

"Flint! Do you really know what you are saying?"

"Tut, Mr. Van Vechten. I said 'barely possible.' I meant no more. If you can't control yourself it will be useless for me to talk further. I beg to say your help would be valuable, and an officer and I cannot enlist it; but I might have a word to say to you."

Oct 2 Bureau of the board of directors, I had hoped to see you. I have so far as well leave you if you cannot give your attention to the chances of Miss Carew being involved."

"You have as much feeling as a jellyfish, Flint," the other broke in. "I am stunned. Give me a moment to grasp this hideous suggestion."

And he did succeed, gradually, in pulling himself together. The very idea was so shocking, so far beyond the pale of any possible experience that he might within reason expect, that his admirable imperturbability was for the moment shaken. He finally said:

"What have you to support your belief?"

"Not much. And I have no positive belief. I simply want to present a theory for your consideration, suggested by such few unsatisfactory facts as we have, in the hope that, together, we may arrive at one more plausible."

"But Paige—kidnaped!" exclaimed Van Vechten, aghast.

Mr. Flint ceased trying to disabuse his mind of his fears, by unsupported assurances.

"Let us go back to yesterday," he resumed. "The episode of the four men you saw enter the house over yonder was not mystifying to me. Even while you were relating it I was pretty certain that they were responding to an advertisement of some description. The only peculiarity lay in the fact that they arrived precisely an hour apart."

"But that circumstance also is easily explained: The advertiser had need for more than one man, and he wanted to interview them one at a time without meeting one another. Upon running through the files of the daily papers for a fortnight back, I found a confirmation of my conclusions. Here it is." And he handed Van Vechten a newspaper clipping, which the latter studied long and intently before returning:

"WANTED—A young man who will exchange unreservedly one week of his time for \$1,000 cash. Must be muscular and willing to risk an adventure involving an element of danger. If imposed conditions are implicitly obeyed, payment will be made immediately upon successful outcome. If you are confident you are the young man, Address X720, Tribune."

"Now," Mr. Flint went on, "certain obvious conclusions may be drawn from this advertisement, and certain things concerning it may be pretty confidently inferred."

"Whatever the enterprise, it involves some danger; it requires young men of physical strength and daring; and it is of sufficient importance to the advertiser for him to expend a considerable sum of money in putting it through—say four or five thousand dollars. There is an army of young men answering the description, for whom the little ad. would hold an irresistible appeal; undoubtedly Mr. X-720 was deluged with applications."

"Then what is his next obvious step? Why, he puts the mass of letters through a process of selection and rejection. From the lot he chooses the few which strike him the most favorably, and makes appointments with the writers. The house across yonder was secured as a base of operations."

"It was not rented from the agent," Van Vechten suddenly interposed, remembering a feature of the Powhatan committee's call on that individual.

Mr. Flint raised his brows. "So?" said he. "We'll come back to that letter. I was going to say, the mere fact of the advertiser having selected so respectable a neighborhood to operate from was no less than a stroke of genius. Nobody to pry into his affairs; nobody to suspect him—it was only by accident that suspicion was attracted to him at all." Mr. Flint's visage assumed a satisfied expression, as he remarked:

"His ingenuity commands my admiration; I apprehend that the case will prove interesting—most interesting, indeed."

"Don't tell me," protested Van Vechten, "that you can find any satisfaction in the difficulties you are expecting to encounter. It will be bad enough if we have to deal with common crooks, but a criminal prodigy? Lord defend us!"

"I'm afraid, Mr. Van Vechten, that you have no very keen relish for an intricate problem."

"Relish!" the young man barked. "With my cousin at the mercy of a gang of unprincipled knaves? I guess not."

"Oh, well," the detective conceded, "I can't, of course, expect you to view the affair from a professional standpoint; but I assure you, this case is exceedingly promising, and my enthusiasm and determination mount as it grows more baffling."

"That's something, at any rate," Van Vechten admitted with a show of reluctance. "Your zeal will lose you nothing, I promise you. But where did you find this advertisement?"

The sharp gray eyes swept Van Vechten's earnest face. Mr. Flint replied soberly:

"Now you have hit upon the circumstance that connects Miss Carew with the affair. I found it hanging from a nail, in a dark corner of an upstairs closet, across the street—in your precious house of mystery."

The young man's blank immobility alone betrayed his stupefaction. After a pause:

"Easy, easy, Flint," said he, unsteadily. "Kindly repeat that; this infernal snarl is dulling my faculties."

The other did so, adding: "Of course it was left there—overlooked—by somebody; whether by Miss Carew or somebody else, I am not prepared to say."

Van Vechten sat a long time deep in thought. The occasional glance he directed at the detective was eloquent—in contrast with his impassive features—of the doubts and fears and anxieties that were assailing his mind, and of a conflicting hope that things were not so black as they were being painted. At last, with a slight gesture that signified his helplessness to cope with the situation, he leaned back and sighed.

"I pass," he said resignedly. "The thing's utterly beyond me; it's up to you, Flint. Go on."

"Well, you have all the details that suggest a possible kidnapping conspiracy—first, the uncertainty as to the young lady's whereabouts; second, the advertisement; third, the secrecy and extreme caution observed throughout by the unknown conspirators; fourth, the callers at Number 1313; fifth, the purse."

Van Vechten breathed another sigh, one of relief.

"Mystifying it all is, to be sure," he said; "but that array might sound more formidable if it were more certain and positive. At the same time, my anxiety about my cousin has by no means abated."

"On reflection," Mr. Flint meditatively continued, "I was scarcely justified in asserting that the facts suggest the possibility of Miss Carew having been kidnapped; it would be more accurate to say: If it turns out that she has been, why, then the facts we now have would dovetail with the crime."

"I was thinking of Mrs. Devereaux," cut in the other—"you know who she is?"

The detective nodded. Van Vechten asked:

"Could she have been kidnapped also?"

"Dismiss Mrs. Devereaux for the present," returned Mr. Flint; "she is an item against the possibility. I want first to mention the most serious aspect of the whole affair, for there is one circumstance that makes its criminality almost self-evident."

"Assuming that the man who was killed went to the house in answer to the advertisement—and there is no

reason to believe otherwise—in all likelihood he was a stranger to the advertiser; then, where shall we look for a motive?"

"This strikes me as the most probable one: his scruples balked at the enterprise; he denounced the criminals, who were thus threatened with exposure and arrest if they did not immediately silence the intractable individual. They chose the second alternative, which would indicate that they are desperate enough."

"Now let us consider the facts supporting the improbability that Miss Carew has been kidnapped."

"First of all, there is the extreme difficulty of doing such a thing in any event—the lack of opportunity. But with your cousin the difficulty is even greater: she is in Europe with a trustworthy companion, and a number of unlikely assumptions must be materially strengthened before the kidnapping hypothesis can be accepted as a working theory."

"If the deed was committed abroad, how was the young lady conveyed to America? If she was first lured to this country, how was she persuaded to make such an important move without notifying her relatives? And always there is Mrs. Devereaux to be considered. If Miss Carew was separated from her, how is her silence to be explained? If she was not separated from Mrs. Devereaux, then the older lady either must be regarded as a confederate, or it must be assumed that she was forcibly taken also—either assumption being extremely improbable."

"There is one other idea that occurred to me, but a pretty far-fetched one, I'm bound to admit: we may have stumbled upon a rendezvous of international thieves. The purse may have been stolen from Miss Carew, in Europe, weeks or even months ago."

But Van Vechten decisively shook his head. "It has not been out of her possession a week," asserted he; the significance of which the detective seemed to understand.

"Well," said he, "I have been candid with you, Mr. Van Vechten; suppose you return the compliment."

"What do you mean? I have nothing to tell."

"Nothing to tell," the other echoed musically—"precisely." The contracted eyes favored Van Vechten with a penetrating look.

"Mr. Van Vechten," he began quietly after a pause, "I have not followed my profession for a score of years without acquiring more or less facility in certain directions. For example, I know almost intuitively when anybody is keeping something back from me, I know that you were not entirely open and frank while I was talking with you yesterday."

The young man regarded him with an amazement not entirely free from discomposure.

"Of course," Mr. Flint went on, without the least emotion, "I can't imagine what you are thinking."

"You are the first New York man I have met who has not lied with me."

In the shadowy twilight the silent house across the way loomed somber and forbidding; its lifeless darkening front might have been Mystery and Secrecy personified. The two stood abstractedly contemplating it, each immersed in his own reflections, while the pall of night lowered, blurring and distorting the shabby outlines.

Mr. Flint broke the silence.

"I am glad we had this talk," said he in his quiet way. "But dear me, dear me, what is it leading us to? I trust we are not going to stir up any mud." He abruptly changed the subject, asking:

"May I inquire whether you intend making any move to locate Miss Carew?"

"It was my intention to call upon my uncle immediately, lay the case before him, and then set the cables to working."

"That's right. I was going to suggest something of the kind."

After Mr. Flint had gone, Van Vechten did not pause to dine. He ascended by telephone that his uncle would be at home, then summoned a cab and sped through the stifling night—a night that augured storm—to Theodore Van Vechten's huge dreary Fifth Avenue palace.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Glad to have met you!"

You Must Come and See Me Some Time Soon, and Bring the Family, Too—But They Never Do.

"Well, good-by! Awfully glad to have met you. You must come to see me some time in the city."

"Yes, thanks; I will. And you must come and see me some time. You have my card, you know."

"Yes, and you have mine. It would be nice if we could meet some time in the fall and go to the matinee some time."

"O, that would be just fine! I'll call you up some time on the phone and make a date."

"Yes; and I'd be awfully glad if you come up and take luncheon with me some time, and bring the baby with you. I'd love to have you. Any time, you know; just call me and I'll be sure to be home."

"That is awfully kind of you. Thank you. I'll surely come—I'll be glad to—some time. And you must come over and take luncheon with me, and bring little Gladys, some time. Or perhaps you'd rather come in the evening, for dinner, some time, and Mr. Throckmorton."

"Why, thanks, we would like to ever so much. And you must come up and

person's character, from a study of that person's features?"

"You should be, Mr. Van Vechten," was the reply. "Your habits of life, your daily associations, naturally would develop a certain skill in that direction. I would attach considerable weight to your opinion in such a case."

"Then," with much positiveness, "nothing in the world could be more absurd than to imagine the girl I saw being engaged in anything criminal, or even entertaining a suspicion that she is surrounded by a criminal atmosphere. She is young, she is beautiful, she is refined and gentle; the stamp of purity and adherence to right ideals is unmistakable in her face. Whatever comes of your investigations, you will find to be unqualifiedly true all that I now assert respecting her."

"I do not question your judgment, for it is more than probable that your estimate is correct. But the fact is of less importance than the circumstance that the young lady seems to entertain a very cordial dislike for you."

"But," expostulated the other, "she doesn't know me, Flint. I never saw her in my life before yesterday. Why should she dislike me? God knows I never intentionally harmed anybody in my life."

"She unquestionably thinks she knows you—which, as far as her conduct is concerned, amounts to the same thing."

"I have racked my brain over it," Van Vechten announced, "until I am utterly befogged. I have heretofore accredited myself with some slight degree of perspicacity, but her unmistakable animus completely mystifies me. I am positive, Flint—absolutely positive—that our destinies have never crossed before in any way."

"Queer enough," was the other's comment. "But the veiled lady; are you certain she could not have been Miss Carew?"

"Oh, no, she was not Paige. There was no detail of resemblance. I have a fancy, based upon nothing, that she and the girl at the window are the same."

"But of whom did she remind you?"

The detective fastened him with a shrewd regard.

"That," returned Van Vechten, "is the one point concerning which I feel that I ought to know something definite, but which persistently eludes me. In fact, the conviction never crystallized."

Mr. Flint fell into a brown study, from which the other had no inclination to disturb him. During their conversation the afternoon had passed, and now the detective sat motionless and silent while the dusk gathered and deepened.

Presently he roused himself with a little shake. No one had intruded upon their privacy; save for themselves the lounge-room was now empty. He rose and went over to one of the windows, taking his first look at the

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Compulsory Education Regulations and Illiteracy

WASHINGTON.—All 48 states in the Union are still without compulsory school laws, and four, others have laws that apply only partially, definite progress during the past decade is reported in a bulletin just issued by the United States bureau of education. Since 1905 eight states have adopted them, and it is thought to be a matter of only a few years when compulsory school attendance will be in effect in every state and territory of the United States.

The six states still without compulsory school laws are: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The four local-option states, where the law is in effect in certain counties only, are Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas and Louisiana.

The bureau's investigation of the subject reveals a close connection between lack of compulsory attendance laws and illiteracy. The states rank in percentage of illiteracy very much in accordance with the length of time compulsory schooling has been in effect and the completeness with which it is enforced.

The states vary widely in number of years and amount of attendance required each year. The period of compulsory attendance is from eight to twelve in North Carolina and Virginia. In most states it is eight to fourteen or fifteen. The present tendency is to raise the upper limit of compulsion. In 17 states the compulsory age limit is sixteen years or above; in Idaho it is eighteen. As a general rule, however, children in all these states are allowed to leave school at fourteen years of age if they secure employment or have completed the eighth grade in school. There is a constantly increasing effort to safeguard the child between fourteen and sixteen years of age, the period of special importance for the vocational preparation of most children.

As little as 12 weeks of school attendance during any one year may be required in Virginia, Oklahoma, Delaware and Nebraska, while in Vermont and other states there must be 150 or more days of actual school attendance every year. Many states require attendance "during the full term of school in session," which may mean anything from 41 to 194 days. Some states secure attendance during long terms by conditioning state appropriations upon the number of days of actual school attendance.

The classic instance of misguided enthusiasm is the introduction in 1869 of the compulsory school law in Massachusetts. It was the result of the efforts of a gipsy moth by a scientist named Frenchman by birth, an astronomer in Harvard; unfortunately he was an ardent entomologist who had devoted much of his leisure time to the consideration of the silk worm industry. In an evil hour he conceived the idea of breeding a harder worm which might withstand the diseases which then were ravaging rearing establishments in France, and in pursuit of this purpose imported some gipsy moths, intending to cross them with some of the native species found in the United States. It so chanced, however, that he left the window of his study in Medford, Mass., open one day. When he returned a mass of eggs laid by the gipsy visitors had disappeared—apparently it had blown out of the open window. At this point Trouvelot's experiments stopped. Their results did not.

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## RURAL NEWS ITEMS

## LAKE VILLA

Chas. Greve of Chicago was out on business Friday.

John Nadr and family are entertaining his sister from Chicago.

F. M. and F. T. Hamlin were in the city on business Monday.

Lewis Miller and wife of Lamb's Corners visited here Sunday.

Albert Kapple is moving from the parsonage to the Dick's cottage.

C. J. Jarvis and wife entertained a few friends at cards Thursday evening.

Carl Murrie and Earl Miller of Waukegan visited their grand parents here Sunday.

R. L. Murrie and A. T. Kapple attended the Gilbert funeral at Grayslake Sunday.

Miss Gladys Ames of Gurnee spent a few days last week with her cousin Lottie Manzer and visited school.

Mrs. Laura King returned home on Sunday evening from an extended visit with her daughter in Waukegan.

At the school meeting Saturday evening, at which a large (?) number voted, C. B. Hamlin was elected director for three years to succeed himself.

Work of excavating for the bungalow and other buildings for E. J. Lehmann on the Darby farm has begun and work on the buildings will be pushed.

At the village election Tuesday E. A. Wilton, Wm. Bradley and Rush Hussey were elected as trustees and R. L. Murrie as clerk. Now we hope the village will settle down to normal again after the excitement of the late elections.

## SILVER LAKE

Miss Vera Lubens was a caller here Sunday.

Mrs. Leo Lerting visited in Kenosha Monday.

Geo. Bassett and wife was in the village Tuesday.

Dr. Dixon of Kenosha was a visitor as well leave you it was a visitor at the parental home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Feltcher and son visited at Mrs. J. Smithson's this week.

Mrs. Gus Johnson and daughter went to Richmond to see Mrs. Walkington who got burnt quiet badly.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Clara Selby, Saturday evening April 18, in honor of Rev. Wm. Gibson pastor of the Baptist church, who graduated at the M. B. I., this week Thursday and on Friday leaves for Coldwater, Mich., and later for England. About thirty were present. Music and games were indulged in until 10:30, when refreshments were served, soon after all joined in singing, "God be With You, Till We Meet Again". Rev. Gibson then read a few verses of scripture, and Rev. Hamilton of Evanston, then led in prayer, after which all departed for their respective homes, having spent a very enjoyable evening. Mrs. Selby also celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday anniversary on the same day.

## WHEN RENOVATING IS NEEDED

Proper Application of Colors to Secure the Best Results on Furniture.

Brown—Use turpentine colored with burnt umber, yellow ochre or burnt sienna, according to the depth desired.

Gray—Mix gray in turpentine, allowing one ounce of liquid Japan drier to one pint of stain. Apply with a brush, and in five minutes wipe over with a soft cloth. By adding a little turpentine to this formula you will have green; or by adding a very little white lead you will have silver gray.

Violet Stain—One ounce of cudbear, one and a half ounces of carbonate of potassium, one pint of hot water. Apply with a sponge saturated at one end with the color.

White Enamel—One pound of white zinc, one pound of white lead and varnish. Add the varnish to the zinc and lead until it is the consistency of zinc or this cream.

Ebony Paint—Dissolve dry lampblack in turpentine. Use one ounce of Japan drier to a quart of paint.

French Polish—Shellac, three ounces; benzoin, three ounces; boiled linseed oil one and a quarter ounces; methylated spirits, two pints. Dissolve and filter. Roll flannel into a ball three inches square. Saturate this with polish, then put about it a piece of very thin muslin, then put a drop of linseed oil upon this pad and rub upon the article with a circular motion. Sandpaper down the polish when dry and go over it once more.

Shellac applied to natural wood finishes covers marred spots.

## BRISTOL

Frank VanAlstyne spent last Sunday in Kenosha.

Lawrence Whitcher drove to Kenosha last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Gaines spent last Friday and Saturday in Kenosha.

Dr. Wm. Fletcher of Salem, is specially prepared to fit glasses.

H. B. Gaines made a business trip to Chicago and Waukegan last week.

Miss Dorris Parsons spent the last of last week with her sister in Kenosha.

Mrs. George Brown and Miss Jean Murdock were Kenosha visitors last Saturday.

Harry Castle and wife of Chicago attended the funeral of E. S. Castle last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkin of Des Moines, Iowa, were called here last week by the death of Mrs. Parkin's father. Mr. Parkin returned home last Thursday. Mrs. Parkin will remain with her mother for a while.

## HICKORY

Mr. Bissell of Chicago is at the farm for several days.

Mrs. E. A. Mann of Hebron, Illinois, is visiting at A. T. Savage's.

Miss Ada Tillotson spent the week end with her sister in Kenosha.

Mrs. E. Edwards and children of Chicago are visiting at D. B. Webb's.

Mrs. Jennie Pickles is taking care of Mrs. Armstrong at Loon Lake.

Miss Edith Pickles is staying at her sister's at Pikeville for a few days.

Silver's Brothers of Russell are at work on the barn at the D. B. Webb place.

Miss Eva Webb returned home Saturday after spending the past few months in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pedersen and daughter Edith spent Thursday of last week in Waukegan.

School meeting took place Saturday night. Business was transacted, though only five were present.

## MOISTEN COAL BEFORE USING

Fuel Should Be Thoroughly Dampened to Secure Extreme Value of Product for Heating.

Dry coal does not produce as much heat as coal that is considerably damp. It is, of course, a fact that a greater heat makes the fuel more valuable, and it is essential to know how to secure the most from ordinary fuel.

Coal that is to be burned in a furnace, a stove or a grate for immediate heat will produce nearly one-fourth more heat when wet than when dry.

Coal that is to be placed in a stove or furnace to be closed up so as to produce a long-continued, moderate heat will produce a little more than one-third more heat if there is plenty of moisture than can be secured if the coal is real dry.

Large lumps of coal can be soaked in a pail of water for a half hour, and the heat will be increased nearly one-half. This is done in cases where the lumps are used in stoves tightly closed, such as those known as air-tight furnaces.

Several pails of water thrown over a ton of coal will increase its value greatly to the consumer.

Coal will burn briskly in wet and almost airless mines, and it is said the heat is intense.

When there is a fire and the coal pile burns, it is difficult to drown that portion of the fire with water.

We might as well secure a little of the heat stored in burning water as to permit it all to go unused.

## Suwanee River.

Above the bar at its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico the Suwanee river holds its way with a deep current, in places 40 feet, from far up through the forests of the best hard pine in Florida. The river has its romance in having given rise to a melody that, like "Home, Sweet Home," the affection of the heart will never let die. For it was here that a French family in the reign of Louis XIV came to settle upon the river banks and made a plantation. After a time the father and mother died, as well as the sons and daughters, with the exception of one girl. It is the legend that this girl, disheartened and desolate, returned to France and there wrote, adopting the negro dialect with which she had been familiar on the plantation in her girlhood, and making a lasting tribute to the "old folks at home," whose graves were in a far country.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.—Michael Angelo.

## LITTLE HARM FROM METEORS

Narrow Escapes Have Been Recorded, but Deaths or Serious Injuries Have Been Few.

The area of the earth's surface occupied by towns and villages being comparatively small, the possibility of a shower of stones falling within a town is extremely minute; the likelihood of a living creature being struck, says Lazarus Fletcher in the new Encyclopedia Britannica, is still remote.

The first Yorkshire stone—that of the Wold Cottage—struck the ground only ten yards from a laborer; the second, that of Middlesboro, fell on the railroad only 40 yards away from some plate layers at work; a stone completely buried itself in the highway of Kaba; one fell between two carsters on the road at Charsonville, throwing the ground up to a height of six feet; the Tourinnes-la-Grosse meteorite broke the pavement and was broken itself.

The Krahenberg stone fell within a few paces of a little girl; the Angers stone fell close to a lady standing in her garden; the Braunau mass went through the roof of a cottage; at Macao, in Brazil, where there was a shower of stones, some oxen are said to have been killed.

At Nedagolla, in India, a man was so near that he was stunned by the shock; while at Mhow, also in India, a man was killed in 1827 by a stone which is a true meteorite and is represented by fragments in museum collections.

## KINDLY WORD MEANS MUCH

World Would Be Happier and Better If Appreciation Were More Freely Expressed.

It is often told that Eugene Field one day wandered into a basement restaurant, sat down at a table, put his chin in his hands and gazed moodily into space, relates the Youth's Companion. A waiter came up to him, and after the manner of his kind enumerated the long list of dishes that were ready to be served.

"No, no," said Field, dejectedly, "I require none of those things. All I want is some sliced oranges and a few kind words."

Whether or not the incident be true, it is suggestive. Unquestionably, deeds weigh far more than words, and yet it is almost tragic to think how much happier and better this struggling world would become if kind words were more often heard. We all, every day, come in contact with those who are in Eugene Field's state of mind. They are in our own homes; mothers and fathers and children. They are behind counters, in stores, they are employees on trains; they are servants in kitchens; they are everywhere, and their name is legion. A word of appreciation would brighten the whole day and would make it easier for them to keep on trying.

## French Courtesy.

A Boston woman was talking of Paris. The question of the relative courtesy of nations came up.

"Well, it would take a very good illustration to persuade me that any people beat the French," she remarked. "I'll give you an example. I was walking down the Champs Elysees and wanted to find a particular street called the Rue de la Clochee. Not knowing just where to turn off into the side streets, I asked a young Frenchman who passed me if he could direct me to it. He assured me with a thousand pardons he did not know."

"A few minutes later I heard hurrying feet behind me and there was my Frenchman."

"Madame," he said, sweeping off his hat and bowing profoundly, "did you not ask me the way to the Rue de la Clochee? I was sorry that I did not know, but I have now seen my brother and asked him, and I am sorry to inform you, madame, he did not know either."

## When Wagner Searched for Pawnshop.

Wagner's worst experience of poverty was during his sojourn in Paris in 1840, when he had to pawn all that he and his wife possessed of any value. "I looked up the French equivalent for a pawnshop," he relates in his autobiography, "as I was too shy to make inquiries. The only word I could find in my little dictionary was 'Lombard.' On the map of Paris I found a very small thoroughfare called 'Rue des Lombards,' and thither I went, only to find the expedition fruitless. Often, on reading the inscription 'Mont de Piete' I felt curious to know its meaning. Eventually, to my great delight, I learned that this 'Berg der Froemlichkeit' was where I should find salvation, and there we now carried all we possessed in the way of silver."

## Hard to Make a Story.

Not long ago a cub reporter on one of the large dailies was assigned by the city editor to cover a meeting of the board of trustees of a public library. "Bring a story of about 400 words," said the editor.

At a late hour that night this story not being forthcoming, the youngster was sent for. "How about that story of the board meeting?" asked the editor.

"It isn't finished yet. You told me to make 400 words of it. So far I have managed to get only 800."

"What did the board do?"

"They met, called the roll and adjourned."—Lippincott's.

## WHAT FATHER DID AND DIDN'T

Writer After a Review Expresses Decided Preference for the Things of Present Day.

The pies and things that mother used to make may have been better, but when I think of what father did, why, I say give me the things of the present day, says the writer of a letter to the New York Sun.

Father used to make us sleep in unheated bedrooms and take a bath once a week in a cedar tub in the kitchen. Father used to make us ride in street cars drawn by horses and lighted with kerosene lamps, cars that ran off the track about every three blocks in streets never cleaned in winter and not overmuch in summer and that perhaps were not paved at all. The sidewalks were of brick that bubbled up when the frost came out in the spring till they were as uneven as a nutmeg grater.

Father didn't give us any elevators, but made us climb. He didn't give us any telephone. He made us ride in railroad cars with link and pin couplings that jolted the life out of us every two miles and that were hauled by wood burning locomotives that kept us combing the cinders out of our hair all the time. He didn't give us moving pictures, nor flying machines, nor meat grinders in the kitchen; nor well-cut ready made clothes for men and handsome gowns for women, all at all sorts of prices to suit all purses. He didn't give us any one of a thousand comforts and conveniences now shared by all and which we couldn't think of doing without, things which in his day were quite unknown.

## EELS AND SNAILS AS FOOD

Three-Pronged Fork Regular Thing to Use for "Horned Things" in Proper Ceremony.

Laymen may hesitate to say how far Leviticus has been adopted into the law of Scotland. But there are some peculiarities which suggest that it has probably been adopted into Scottish practice. Take the prejudice of the Scot against eating eels, and also shellfish. There is no more obvious reason why an eel should look more like that abhorred snake to a Scotchman than to anybody else, and, taking the objection to shellfish into account, one cannot help thinking of the rule in Leviticus that "Whatever hath fins and scales in the waters, in the seas, and in the rivers, them shall ye eat," while all that move in the waters without fins and scales shall be an abomination.

Col. Newnam Davis has described the ideal conditions of snail-eating. "At Price's," he writes, "the horned thing is eaten with proper ceremony. In a silver bowl, with a silver three-pronged fork as a means of conveying the alleged dainty to the mouth, the long, black gelatinous things are brought to the table, very hot, and swimming in a sauce in which lard and onions and garlic seem to be the principal components. Spearred on the fork, the snail goes into one's mouth—and then comes one of the critical moments of life!"

## Cordella Has an Unhappy Memory.

"Speaking of outrages," stated Cordella Killjoy, "when my cousin Fodick, who used to play the concertina so affectingly, died, two ruffianly brothers in the lodge came to sit up with the body, bringing along four more of the same sort to keep them company. They tramped mud all over my clean floor and yaw-bawed in the most raw-cuss way late in the night when they thought I was asleep. Then the extra four went home, leaving the other two ruffians to entertain each other with funny stories till morning. Next day at the funeral here they came again, bringing a lot more of their ruffianly ilk, and tramped more mud all over the house. And although that was seven years ago not a word of denunciation of the outrage has been uttered to this day except what I have said!"—Kansas City Star.

## Not a Naturalist.

Gervangeline was very angry. That morning she had received a letter from the young man who imagined he had captured the affections of her heart. He was supposed to be working hard on a rubber plantation in Africa, busily getting together the money to start "the little home."

"If he thinks I mind his rudeness, he is making a great mistake?" said she, with concentrated bitterness.

"Why, what has he said, dear?" asked her mother, mildly.

"Oh, nothing much—but I suppose he thinks it is funny! He says that he has just shot a ten-foot-long crocodile, and that as soon as he gets another he will have a pair of slippers made for me out of the skins. Funny, isn't it?"

## When Bryant "Came to Town."

When Bryant came to New York he found no literary man, not an editor who was living by his pen. Both Irving and Cooper had begun to be successful, it is true, but both of them had some little hereditary fortune and another calling. Verplanck and Sands were lawyers, Halleck was in the mercantile business, and Drake was a physician-druggist. No one was desperate enough to follow Brockden Brown's example and attempt to live by literature, although the city now numbered nearly 160,000, and the elastic Broadway had unrolled as far as Canal street.—Algernon Tassin, in Bookman.



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